STATEMENT OF BASIS

Norco Refinery
Motiva Enterprises LLC
Residual Catalytic Cracking Unit
Norco, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana
Agency Interest Number: 1406
Activity Number: PER20030063
Draft Permits 2602-V2

I. APPLICANT:

Company:

Motiva Enterprises LLC Post Office Box 10 Norco, Louisiana 70079

Facility:

Norco Refinery
Residual Catalytic Cracking Unit
15536 River Road, Norco, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana
Approximate Coordinates: Latitude 29 deg., 59 min., 58 sec. and Longitude 90 deg., 24 min., 13 sec., Zone 15

Responsible Official:

Ms. Anne-Marie Ainsworth, General Manager

II. FACILITY AND CURRENT PERMIT STATUS

Motiva Enterprises (Motiva), LLC owns and operates a petroleum refinery, Norco Refinery, in Norco, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana. The Norco Refinery process crude oil, natural gas condensate, and partially refined products such as gas oil, to produce liquefied petroleum gas, ethylene, propylene, chemical products, finished gasoline, diesel, aviation fuel, heating oils, residuals, petroleum coke, and sulfur.

Historically, this site consisted of the Shell Norco Refining Company and Shell Chemical Company (Shell). In 1998; Shell Oil Company, Texaco Inc. and Saudi Aramco formed Motiva Enterprises (Motiva), LLC, a joint venture combining major elements of the three companies' eastern and Gulf Coast refining and marketing businesses. Based on new business ventures Shell Chemical Company and Motiva are viewed as separate sites. Motiva is splitting the old permits and is now permitting all the units and equipment now being operated under the Norco Refinery. This statement of basis is for the Residual Catalytic Cracking Unit (RCCU) permit modification.

The facility applied for a Part 70 Operating permit renewal/modification. The proposed modifications are as follows:

Update emissions based on the revised AP-42, Compilation of Air Pollutant Emissions Factors;

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Agency Interest Number: 1406
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Draft Permits 2602-V2

- 2 Update the RCCU emissions based on the proposed requirements of the Consent Decree between U.S. EPA and Motiva Enterprises LLC (Civil Action No. H-01-0978, entered on August 21, 2001)
- Update emissions rates from the process heaters and other fuel burning equipment based on the High Heating Value (HHV) rather than the Lower Heating Value (LHV) emission rates;
- 4 Update fugitive emissions based on the current operating conditions and recent audit done for fugitive components, no physical modification is being undertaken;
- 5 Update the General Condition XVII based on the recent audit;
- 6 Transfer SBA to Motiva Enterprises, LLC
- 7 Update the Insignificant Activities List based on the recent audit; and
- 8 Update the regulatory requirements as appropriate.

Permitted emissions from the HCU in tons per year are as follows:

<u>Pollutant</u>	Before	<u>After</u>	<u>Change</u>
PM_{10}	242.60	80.92	- 161.68
SO ₂	639.30	336.45	- 302.85
NO_X	1472.60	1309.07	- 163.53
CO	407.40	260.73	- 146.67
VOC	478.90	327.48	- 151.42

The facility is classified under "Petroleum Refineries" for which there are established standards in New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), Subpart J – Petroleum Refineries. Motiva Enterprises LLC is also subject to NSPS, 40 CFR 60, Subpart GGG – Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries; Subpart QQQ – Standards of Performance for VOC Emissions From Petroleum Refinery Wastewater System; 40 CFR 61, Subpart FF – National Emissions Standard for Benzene Waste Operations; and 40 CFR 63, Subpart CC – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Petroleum Refineries. The refinery as whole is a major source of toxic air pollutants and must comply with all the applicable requirements of LAC 33:III.Chapter 51 – Comprehensive Toxics Air Pollutant Emission Control Program and the Louisiana Refinery MACT Determination July 26, 1994 with some minor changes as approved by LDEQ.

STATEMENT OF BASIS:

Norco Refinery
Motiva Enterprises LLC
Residual Catalytic Cracking Unit
Norco, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana
Agency Interest Number: 1406
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Draft Permits 2602-V2

Initial/Modified Title V Part 70 permits that were issued by the department include:

Permit #	Units or Sources	Date Issued
2501-V1	Coker, Distillation, and Kerosene	9/26/2006
	Units	
2502-V2	Catalytic Reformers I and 2,	8/8/2007
`	Naphtha Hydrotreater, and Diesel	
	Hydrotreater Units	·
2510-V1	Logistics, Flares and Shared	7/21/2000
	Sources	
2600-V1	Alkylation Unit	1/2/2008
2601-V1	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether Unit	1/2/2008
2602-V1	Residue Catalytic Cracking Unit	1/13/2004
2628-V1	Hydrogen Plant	1/10/2005
2629-V2	Hydrocracker Unit	3/25/2008
2794-V2	Low Sulfur Gasoline Hydrotreater	1/2/2008
•	Unit	
2902-V0	Sulfur Plant No. 2	12/20/2004
2903-V0	Sulfur Plant No. 3	12/20/2004
2912-V0	Logistic II Plant	9/4/2008
2913-V0	Logistic I	11/26/2007

Initial Title V Part 70 General permits issued by the department include:

Permit #	Units or Sources	Date Issued
2899-V0	Kerosene Treater Naphthenic	7/29/2004
	Caustic Tank	
3012-V0	Feliciana Pipeline Project	11/16/2005
3052-V0	HCU Condensate Injection Pumps	1/25/2007
3054-V0	Tanks F-517 and XC-518	3/13/2007

Renewal/ Modification permits under review by the department include:

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Permit #	Units or Sources	Date Issued
2628-V2	Hydrogen Plant	Under Review
2902-V0	Sulfur Plant No. 2	Under Review
2903-V0	Sulfur Plant No. 3	Under Review

STATEMENT OF BASIS

Norco Refinery
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Residual Catalytic Cracking Unit
Norco, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana
Agency Interest Number: 1406
Activity Number: PER20030063
Draft Permits 2602-V2

Prevention of Significant Deterioration permits issued by the department includes:

Permit #	Units or Sources	Date Issued
PSD-LA-618	•	9/26/1997
PSD-LA-671	-	9/15/2002
PSD-LA-730		3/25/2008

III. PROPOSED PERMIT / PROJECT INFORMATION

Proposed Permits

A permit application and Emission Inventory Questionnaire (EIQ) dated October 23, 2003 was submitted to modify the existing permit for the RCCU. An updated renewal application dated April 13, 2004 was also submitted. Additional information dated February 6, 2004, April 30, May 18 and 29, June 15 and 18, 2007; March 24, June 30, December 17 and 31, 2008; as well as information as of January was received.

Project description

The facility proposes to modify the permit to include the emission changes based on the Consent Decree as referenced above. The facility also proposed other minor changes due to the recent audit, updated calculations, and current operating conditions.

IV. REGULATORY ANALYSIS

The applicability of the appropriate regulations is straightforward and is provided in the Facility Specific Requirements Section of the proposed permits. Similarly, the Monitoring, Reporting and Recordkeeping necessary to demonstrate compliance with the applicable terms conditions and standards are provided in the Facility Specific Requirements Section of the proposed permits.

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: NESHAP From Benzene Waste Operations (BWON)

Chemical manufacturing plants, coke by-product plant and petroleum refineries are potentially subject to the provisions of BWON. Oil water separators, individual drain systems, stream stripping units, and other equipment that meet the definition of a waste management unit are subject to BWON. A waste management unit is defined as a piece of equipment used in the handling, storage, treatment, or disposal of waste. A waste is any material resulting from industrial operations that is discarded or accumulated, stored, or treated prior to discarded, recycled, or discharged. BWON specifically lists the following waste streams to which this regulation do not apply: 1) Waste in the form of gases or.

STATEMENT OF BASIS

Norco Refinery
Motiva Enterprises LLC
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Agency Interest Number: 1406
Activity Number: PER20030063
Draft Permits 2602-V2

vapors that is emitted from process fluids; 2) Waste that is contained in a segregated storm water sewer system; and 3) Any gaseous stream from a waste management unit, treatment process, or wastewater treatment system routed to a fuel gas system.

The facility generates a total annual benzene (TAB) quantity of 10 megagrams per year or greater. The facility elects to take the 6 megagrams per year option as per the requirements of 40 CFR 63.342(e) where the total uncontrolled benzene quantity for the wastes shall not be greater than 6 megagrams per year.

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: NESHAP From Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry

A chemical manufacturing process unit (CMPU) that manufactured one or more SOCMI chemicals listed in Table 1 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart F and that uses as a reactant or manufactures as a product, or co-product, one or more of the organic hazardous air pollutants listed in Table 2 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart F is potentially subject to the SOCMI HON. Some of the Chemical Manufacturing Process Units (CMPUs), located elsewhere in the refinery, may generate maintenance wastewater and Group 2 process wastewater and route it to the WWTP. Therefore, the WWTP is subject to Subpart F Maintenance Wastewater requirements and Subpart G Group 2 Process Wastewater requirements.

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: NESHAP From Petroleum Refineries

Petroleum refining process unit that contains or contacts one or more of the HAPs listed in Table 1 of Subpart CC is potentially subject to RMACT.

There are fugitive components within the units in organic HAP service. Therefore, the units are subject to the equipment leak provisions of this rule and Motiva demonstrates compliance by complying with the provisions of 40 CFR 63.648(c), the modified HON option.

A process wastewater stream in a refining process unit that contains one or more of the HAPs listed in Table 1 of Subpart CC are potentially subject to RMACT. Wastewater components within the process units are associated with petroleum refining process units. Therefore, the wastewater provisions of the RMACT are applicable. Group 2 streams are not subject to any control, monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting requirements under RMACT. Group 1 wastewater streams must demonstrate compliance with RMACT by complying with NESHAP Part 61 Subpart FF, BWON.

The units contain tanks that receive maintenance wastewater and wastewater streams that are subject to the wastewater provisions of RMACT. When determining whether a tank must comply with the storage vessel provisions or the wastewater provisions of the RMACT, the function of the tank (whether the tank stores a waste or a product for use or

STATEMENT OF BASIS

Norco Refinery
Motiva Enterprises LLC
Residual Catalytic Cracking Unit
Norco, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana
Agency Interest Number: 1406
Activity Number: PER20030063
Draft Permits 2602-V2

reuse) is used as the basis of the determination. As defined in RMACT Subpart CC, a wastewater tank is not a storage vessel. Notably, the units contain Group 2 wastewater tanks. Group 2 wastewater tanks are not subject to any control, monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting requirements under RMACT.

The No. 1 Crude Unit contains tanks that receive maintenance wastewater and wastewater streams that are subject to the wastewater provisions of RMACT. When determining whether a tank must comply with the storage vessel provisions or the wastewater provisions of the RMACT, the function of the tank (whether the tank stores a waste or a product for use or reuse) is used as the basis of the determination. As defined in RMACT Subpart CC, a wastewater tank is not a storage vessel. Notably, the No. 1 Coker Unit contains Group 2 wastewater tanks. Group 2 wastewater tanks are not subject to any control, monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting requirements under RMACT.

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: NESHAP From Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry

The petroleum refining process unit that contains or contacts one or more of the HAPs listed in Table 1 of Subpart CC is potentially subject to RMACT. Leaks from equipment in organic HAP service that are located in a petroleum refining process unit are subject to RMACT. Equipment in organic HAP service in the WWTP Area is subject to the RMACT. CRLLC demonstrates compliance with this rule by complying with the provisions of 40 CFR 63.648. A process wastewater stream in a petroleum refining process unit that contains one or more of the HAPs listed in Table 1 of Subpart CC are potentially subject to RMACT. The WWTP receives process wastewater streams and, therefore, the wastewater provisions of the RMACT are applicable to the WWTP Area.

Notably, the benzene concentration of the wastewater streams generated in the WWTP Areas is less than 10 ppmw. Therefore, the wastewater stream can be classified as a Group 2 stream. There are no controls, monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting requirements for Group 2 wastewater streams. However, the Vacuum Trucks within the WWTP may load and transport process wastewater streams from refinery units that can be classified as Group 1 streams. Per 40 CFR 63.647(a), Group 1 wastewater streams must demonstrate compliance with RMACT by complying with NESHAP Part 61 Subpart FF, BWON.

The WWTP area contains tanks that receive maintenance wastewater and wastewater streams that are subject to the wastewater provisions of RMACT. When determining whether a tank must comply with the storage vessel provisions or the wastewater provisions of the RMACT, the function of the tank (whether the tank stores a waste or a product for use or reuse) is used as the basis of the determination. As defined in RMACT Subpart CC, a wastewater tank is not a storage vessel. Notable, the WWTP area contains

STATEMENT OF BASIS

Norco Refinery
Motiva Enterprises LLC
Residual Catalytic Cracking Unit
Norco, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana
Agency Interest Number: 1406
Activity Number: PER20030063
Draft Permits 2602-V2

Group 2 wastewater tanks. Group 2 wastewater tanks are not subject to any requirements under RMACT.

The equipment leak provisions of Subpart CC apply to all equipment that operates in organic HAP service. Equipment includes all pumps, compressors, pressure relief devices, sampling connections, open-ended valves or lines, valves, flanges and other connectors, product accumulator vessels, and control devices, or systems required by Subpart CC. However, there are no fugitive components within the WWTP Area in organic HAP service. Therefore, the WWTP Area is not subject to the equipment leak provisions of this rule.

Prevention of Significant Deterioration Applicability

The overall emissions have decreased; therefore, no PSD review is required.

Air Modeling Analysis

Emissions from the unit are decreasing; therefore, the Air Quality Assessment Division determined that the NAAQS and AAS will be met. LDEQ did not require the applicant to model emissions.

Comprehensive Toxic Air Pollutant Control Program-Chapter 51

Toxic air pollutant emissions from fugitives must be controlled to a degree that constitutes MACT. The units comply with all applicable provisions of the Federal HAP requirements and the Louisiana Air Toxics Program.

Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) requirements

The Louisiana Air Toxics Program (LA MACT) requires a major source emitting any Class I or II pollutant at a rate that exceeds the minimum emission rate for that pollutant to demonstrate compliance with the Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards. Additionally, the Louisiana Air Toxics Program requires a major source emitting any Class I, II, or III toxic air pollutant greater than the minimum emission rate for that pollutant to determine its status of compliance with the applicable ambient air standard (AAS) defined for the pollutant.

The requirements of the LA MACT apply to the fugitive components and shall compliance by complying with the LDAR approved under Federal and State requirements.

General Condition XVII Activities

Motiva is requesting General Condition XVII Activities under these permits. See SECTION VIII of the proposed permits.

STATEMENT OF BASIS

Norco Refinery
Motiva Enterprises LLC
Residual Catalytic Cracking Unit
Norco, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana
Agency Interest Number: 1406
Activity Number: PER20030063
Draft Permits 2602-V2

Insignificant Activities

All Insignificant Activities are authorized under LAC 33:III.501.B.5. Motiva is not requesting any Insignificant Activities under these proposed permits.

V. PERMIT SHIELDS

A permit shield was not requested.

VI. PERIODIC MONITORING

The Monitoring, Reporting and Recordkeeping necessary to demonstrate compliance with the applicable terms, conditions and standards are provided in the SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS section of the proposed permits.

VII. APPLICABILITY AND EXEMPTIONS OF SELECTED SUBJECT ITEMS See Proposed Permits.

VIII. STREAMLINED REQUIREMENTS

The facility shall comply with NSPS, Subpart GGG in lieu of NESHAP, Subpart F and H, Subpart CC and LAC 33:III.2121 for fugitive emission sources except connectors. The facility shall comply with Louisiana Refinery MACT Determination July 26, 1994 for all connectors with a leak definition of 500 ppm. See SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS section of the proposed permit in Logistics I. The fugitive emission sources for Logistics I and II (combined) are permitted under Logistics I proposed permit.

STATEMENT OF BASIS

Norco Refinery
Motiva Enterprises LLC
Residual Catalytic Cracking Unit
Norco, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana
Agency Interest Number: 1406
Activity Number: PER20030063
Draft Permits 2602-V2

IX. GLOSSARY

Carbon Monoxide (CO) – A colorless, odorless gas which is an oxide of carbon.

Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) - The maximum degree of reduction in emissions of each air pollutant subject to LAC 33:III. Chapter 51 (including a prohibition on such emissions, where achievable) that the administrative authority, upon review of submitted MACT compliance plans and other relevant information and taking into consideration the cost of achieving such emission reduction, as well as any non-air-quality health and environmental impacts and energy requirements, determines is achievable through application of measures, processes, methods, systems, or techniques.

New Source Review (NSR) - A preconstruction review and permitting program applicable to new or modified major stationary sources of air pollutants regulated under the Clean Air Act (CAA). NSR is required by Parts C ("Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality") and D ("Nonattainment New Source Review").

Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) - Compounds whose molecules consists of nitrogen and oxygen.

Organic Compound - Any compound of carbon and another element. Examples: Methane (CH_4) , Ethane (C_2H_6) , Carbon Disulfide (CS_2)

Part 70 Operating Permit- Also referred to as a Title V permit, required for major sources as defined in 40 CFR 70 and LAC 33:III.507. Major sources include, but are not limited to, sources which have the potential to emit: ≥ 10 tons per year of any toxic air pollutant; ≥ 25 tons of total toxic air pollutants; and ≥ 100 tons per year of regulated pollutants (unless regulated solely under 112(r) of the Clean Air Act) (25 tons per year for sources in non-attainment parishes).

PM₁₀- Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers as measured by the method in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 50, Appendix J.

Potential to Emit (PTE) - The maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design.

Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) – A New Source Review permitting program for major sources in geographic areas that meet the National Ambient Air

STATEMENT OF BASIS

Norco Refinery
Motiva Enterprises LLC
Residual Catalytic Cracking Unit
Norco, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana
Agency Interest Number: 1406
Activity Number: PER20030063
Draft Permits 2602-V2

Quality Standards (NAAQS) at 40 CFR Part 50. PSD requirements are designed to ensure that the air quality in attainment areas will not degrade.

RMACT - Refinery Maximum Achievable Control Technology

Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) - An oxide of sulfur.

Title V permit – See Part 70 Operating Permit.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) - Any organic compound which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions; that is, any organic compound other than those which the administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency designates as having negligible photochemical reactivity.